

Figure 1 A

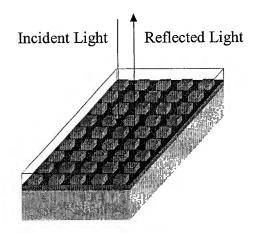
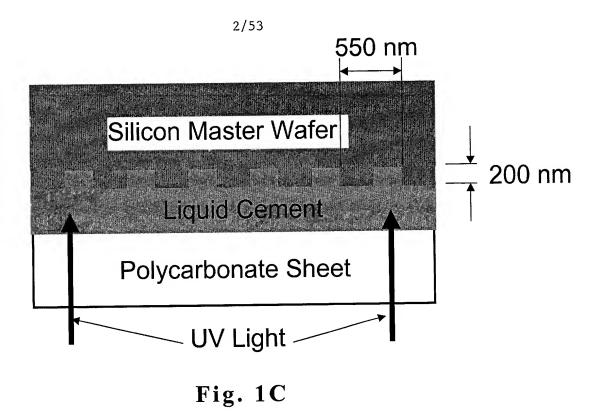


Figure 1 B



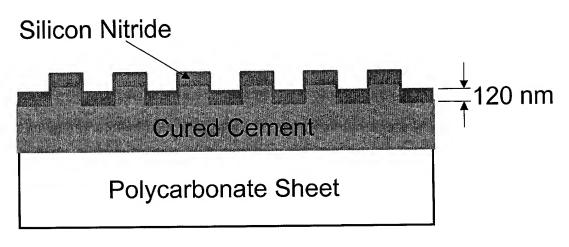


Fig. 1D

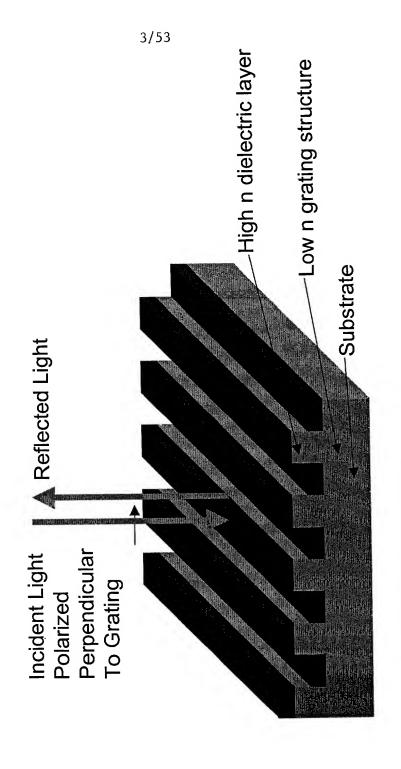


Fig. 2

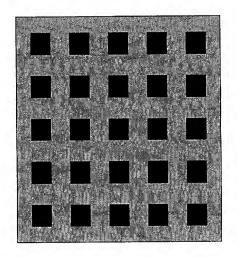


Figure 3A

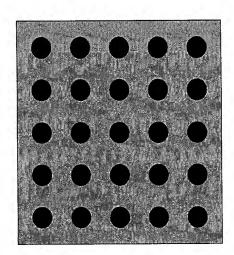


Figure 3B

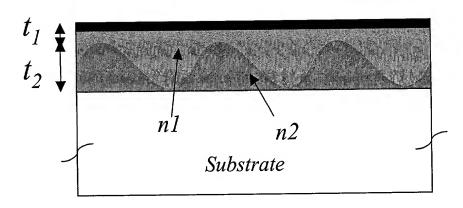


Figure 4

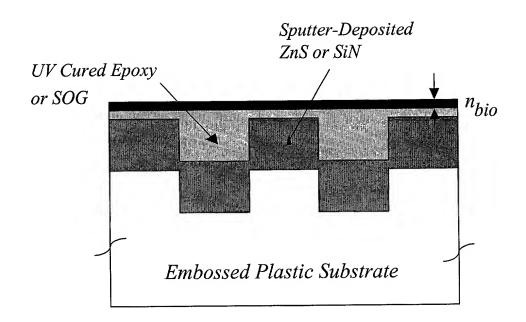


Figure 5

➤ Sulfo-succinimidyl-6-(biotinamido)hexanoate (Sulfo-NHS-LC-Biotin) • Streptavidin / avidin then biotinylated molecule

>N,N'-disuccinimidyl carbonate (DSC); • -NH<sub>2</sub>, non-cleavable

Dimethyl pimelimidate (DMP); •-NH<sub>2</sub>, non-cleavable

➤Dimethyl 3,3'-dithiobispropionimidate (DTBP); •-NH<sub>2</sub>, cleavable

>1-Ethyl-3-(3-Dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide Hydrochloride (EDC) and N-Hydroxysulfosuccinimide (Sulfo-NHS); •-COOH

>Sulfo-succinimidyl 6-[a-methyl-a-(2-pyridyl-dithio)toluamido] hexanoate (Sulfo-LC-SMPT); •-SH, cleavable

>N-(B-Maleimidopropyloxy)succinimide ester (BMPS)

 $\bullet$  -SH<sub>2</sub>, non-cleavable

>Sulfo-succinimidyl 4-[N-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxylate (Sulfo-SMCC); •-SH, non-cleavable

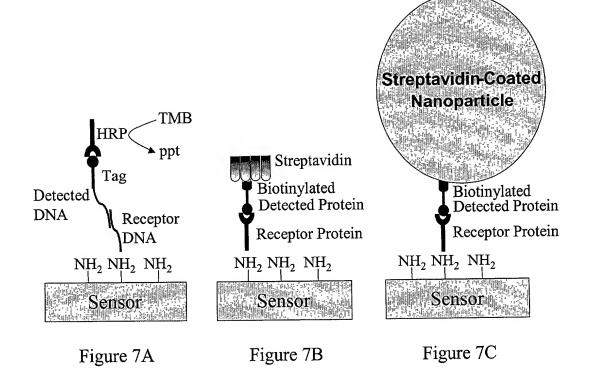
Aldehyde > Directly with aldehyde or first amino then aldehyde • -NH<sub>2</sub>

Ni(II) ➤ Using Nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA) group, which forms a chelate with Ni(II)

His-tagged molecules

Figure 6

Amine



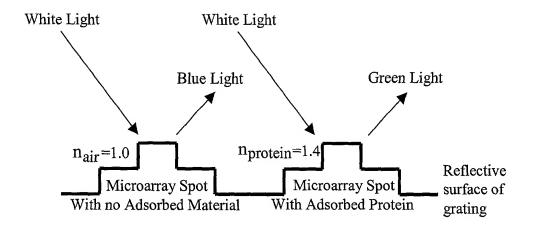


Figure 8

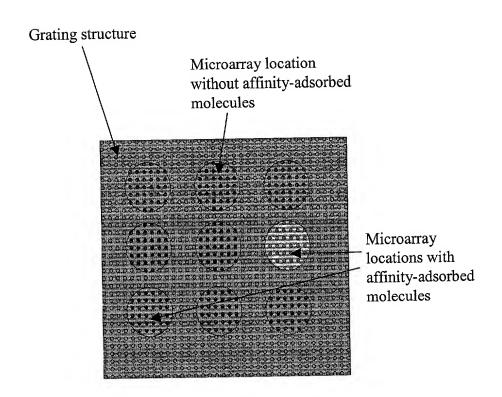


Figure 9

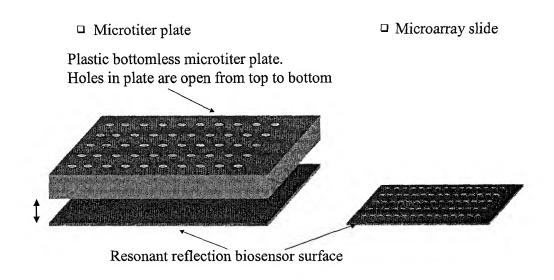


Figure 10A

Figure 10B

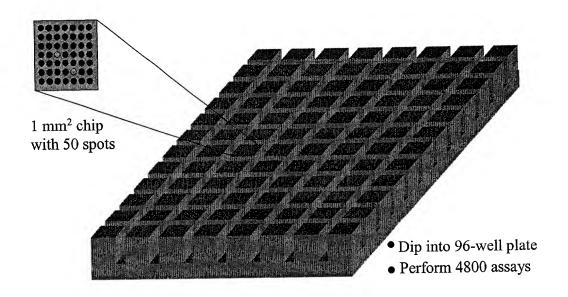


Figure 11

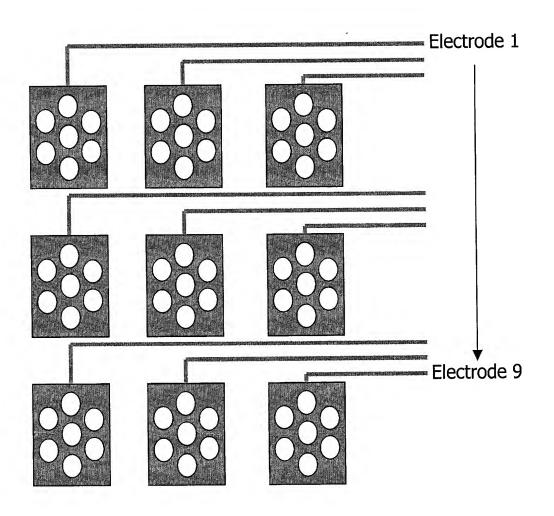


Figure 12

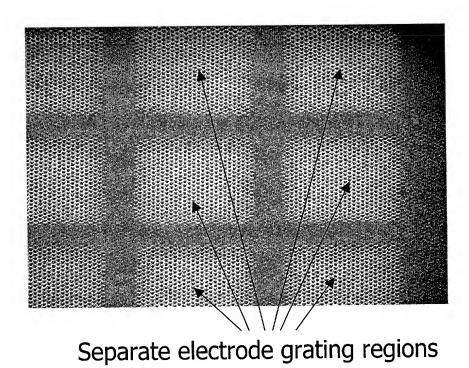


Figure 13

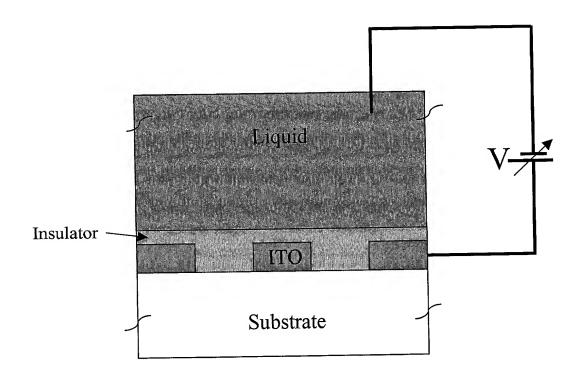


Figure 14

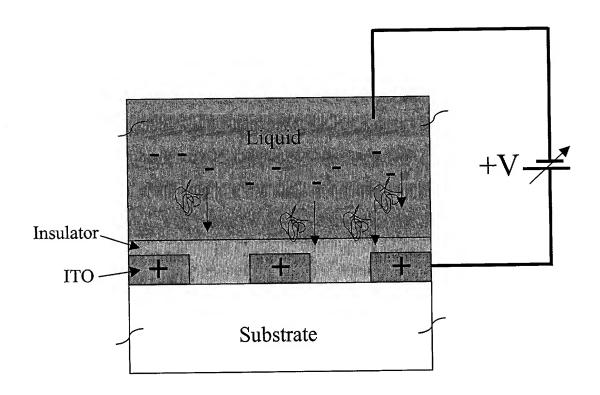


Figure 15

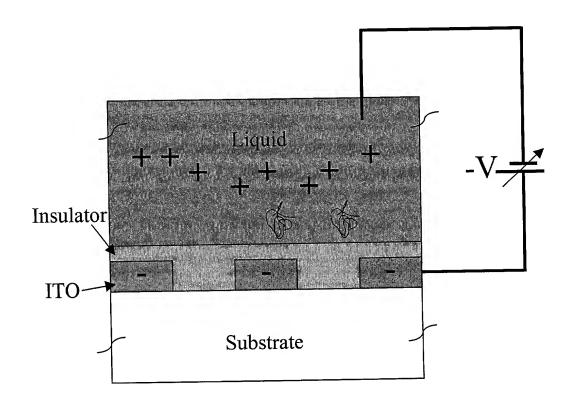


Figure 16

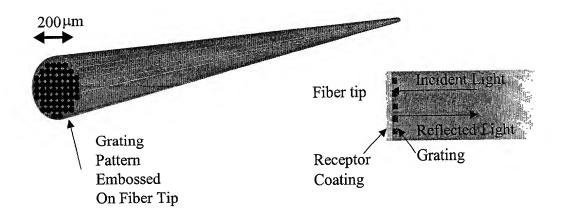


Figure 17

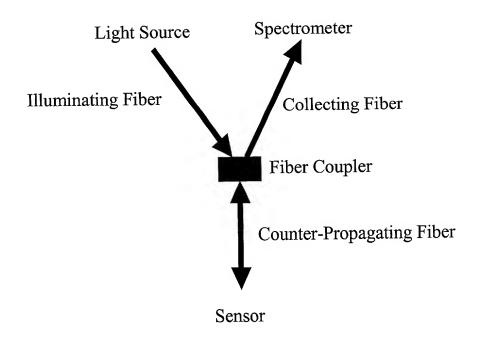


Figure 18

### Peak Wavelength

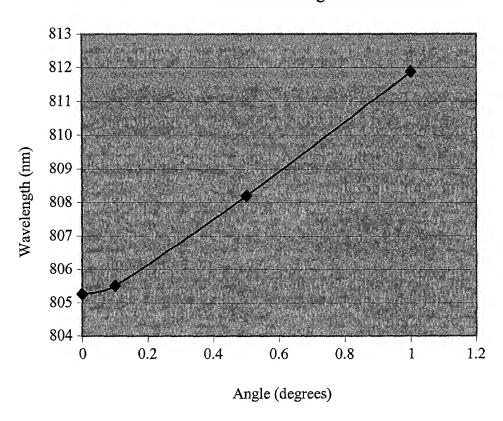


Figure 19

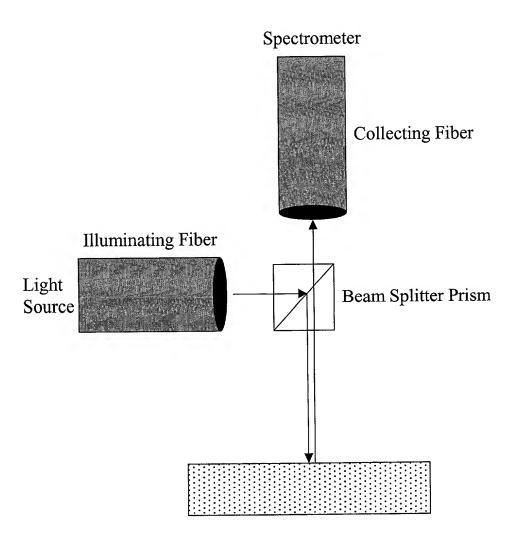
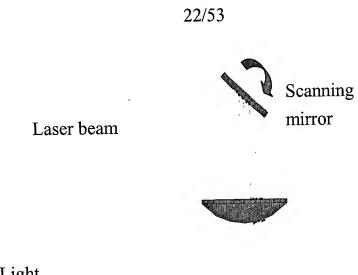


Figure 20



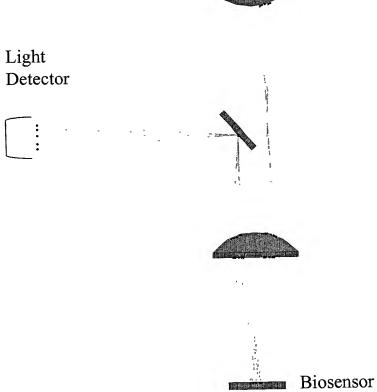


Figure 21

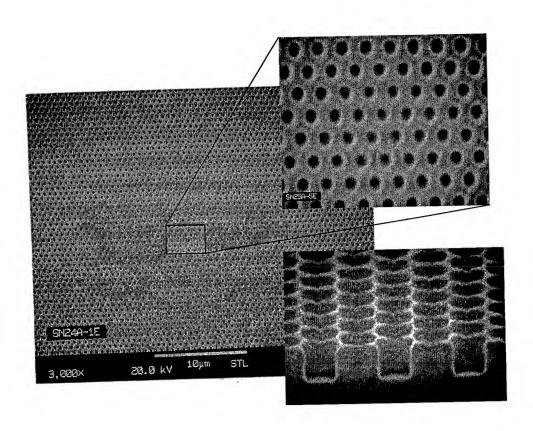


Figure 22

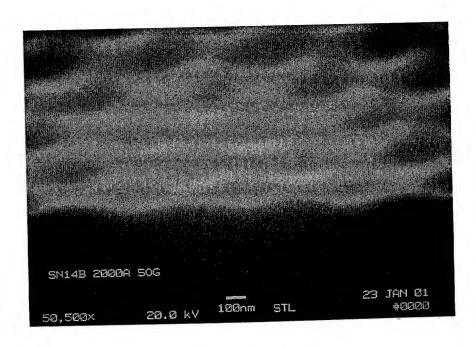


Figure 23

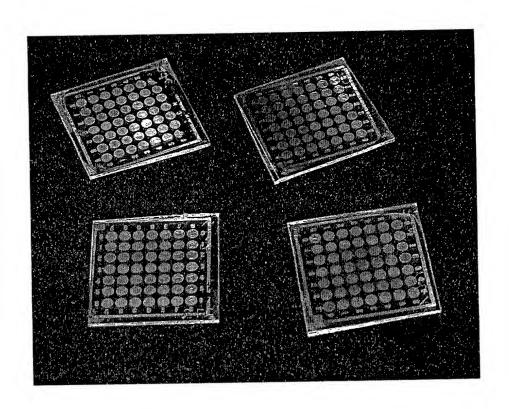


Figure 24

#### Albumin Deposition on Resonant Reflector

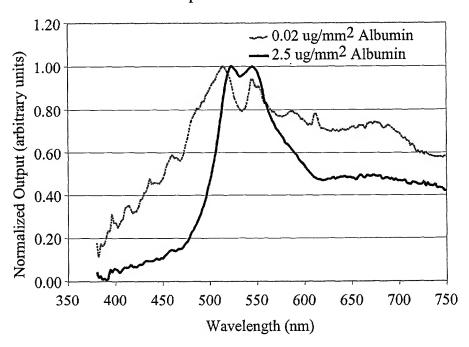


Figure 25

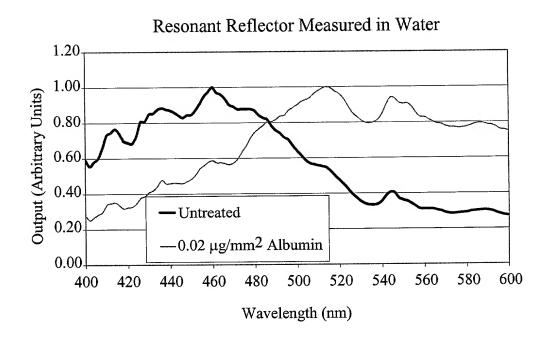


Figure 26

### Bacteria immobilization on structure

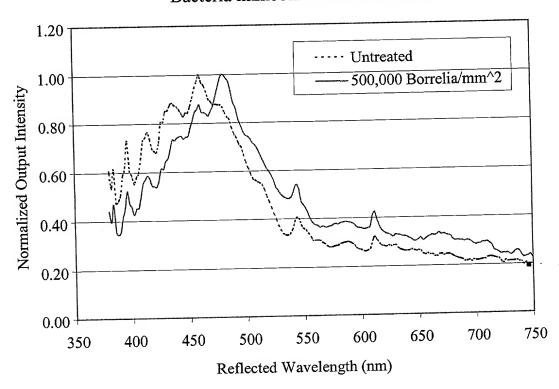


Figure 27

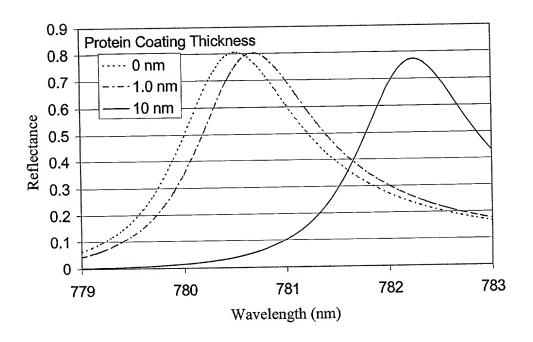


Figure 28

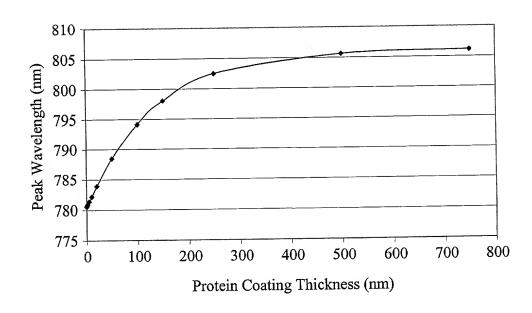


Figure 29

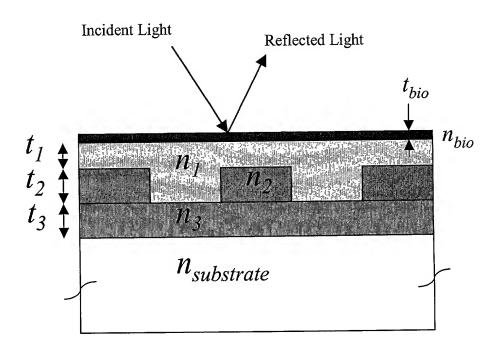


Figure 30

## Reflected Resonance with Deposited Protein

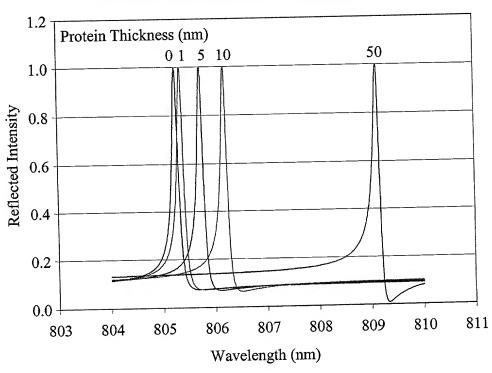


Figure 31

# Resonant Peak Wavelength Dependence on Deposited Protein Thickness

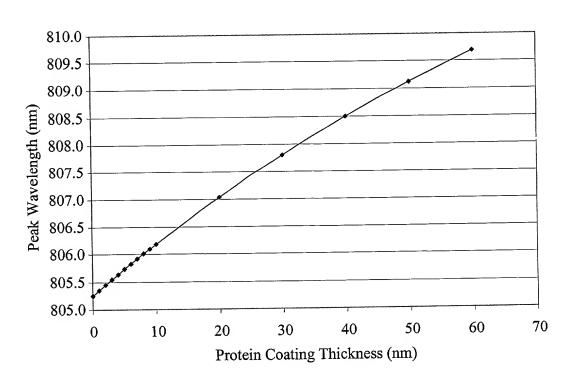


Figure 32

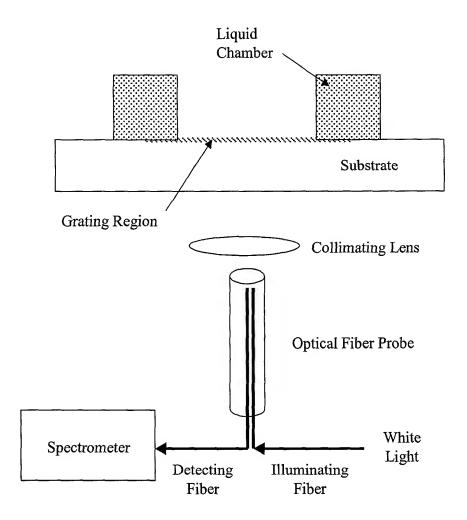


Figure 33

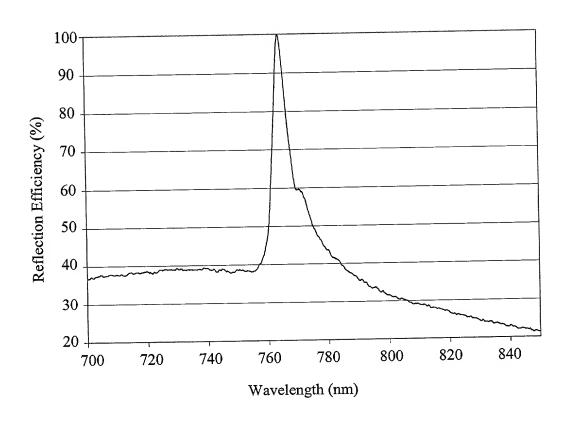


Figure 34

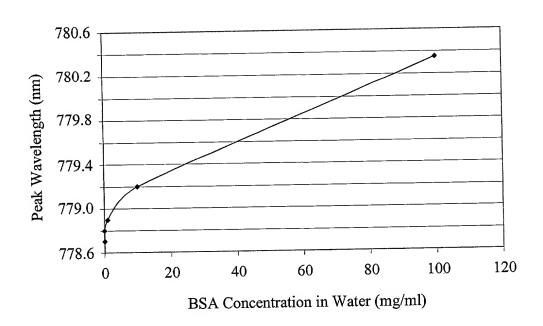


Figure 35

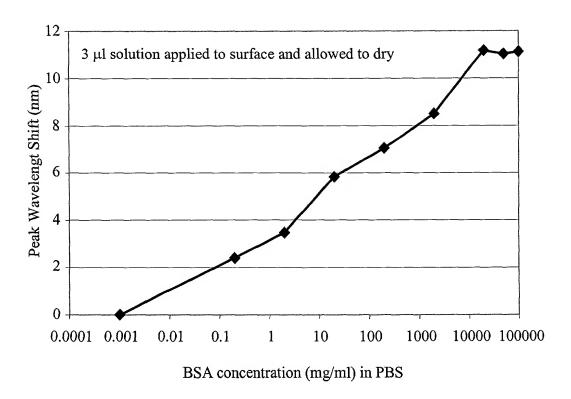


Figure 36

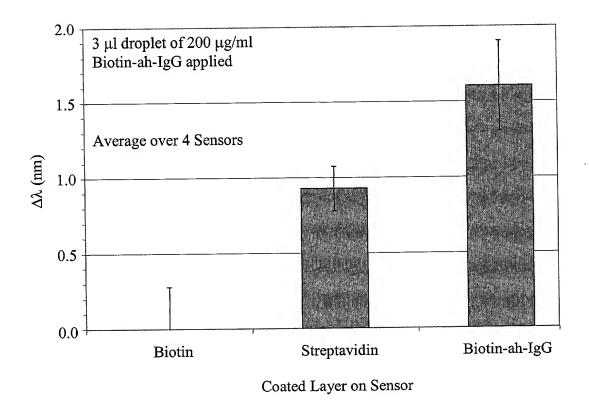


Figure 37A

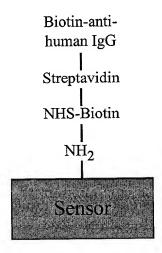


Figure 37B

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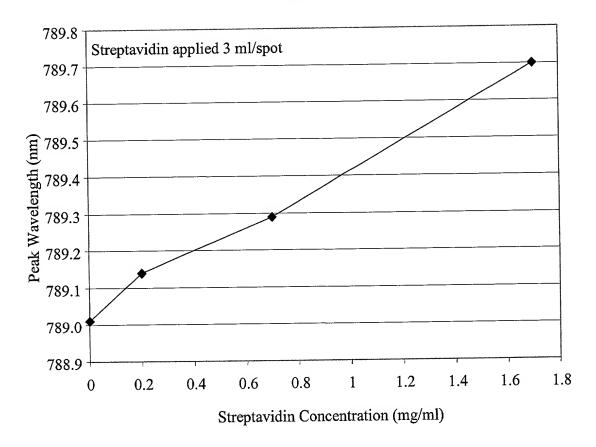


Figure 38A

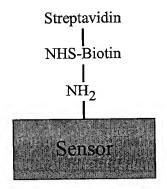


Figure 38B

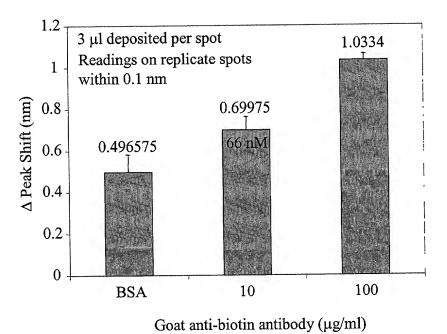


Figure 39A

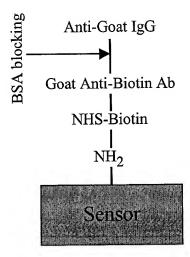


Figure 39B

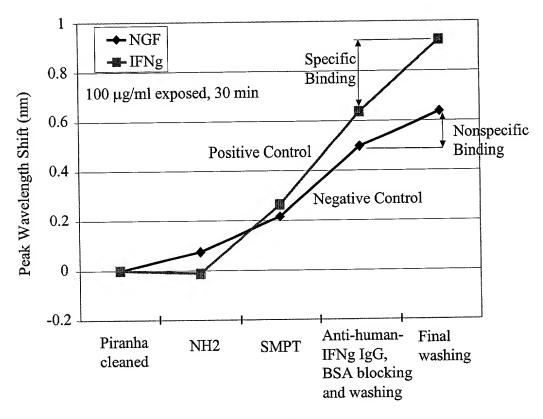


Figure 40A

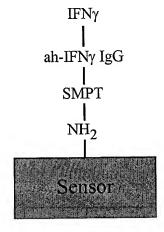


Figure 40B

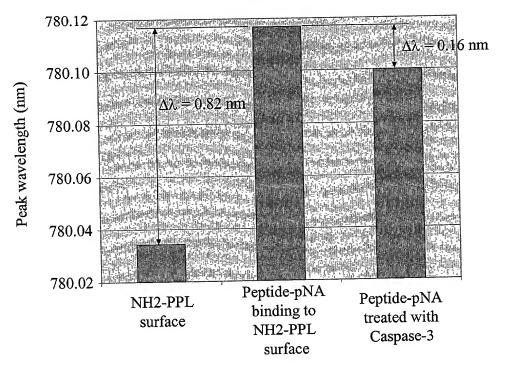


Figure 41A

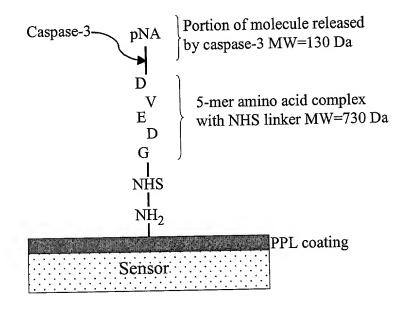


Figure 41B

Measured shifting of the resonant wavelength caused by the binding of various biomolecular layers.

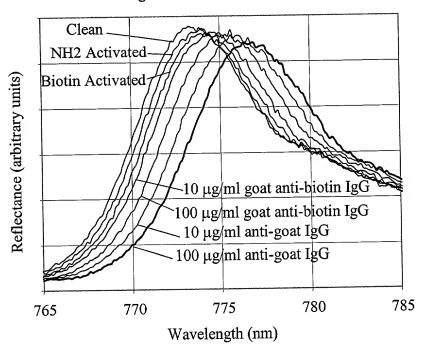


Figure 42A

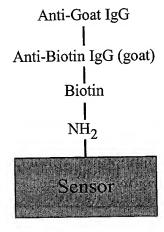


Figure 42B

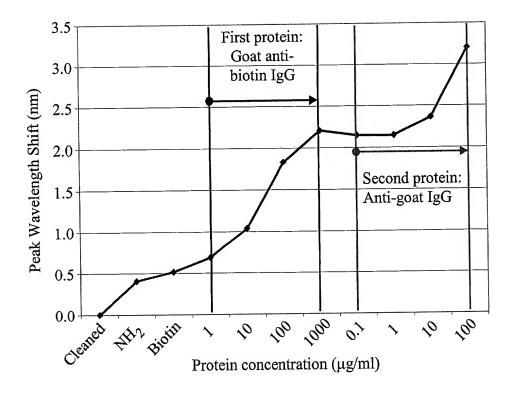


Figure 43A

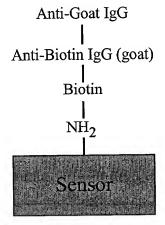


Figure 43B

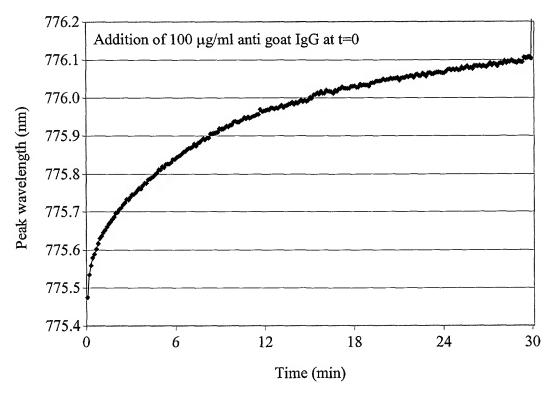


Figure 44A

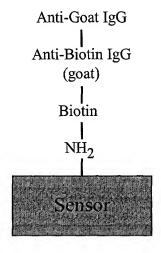


Figure 44B

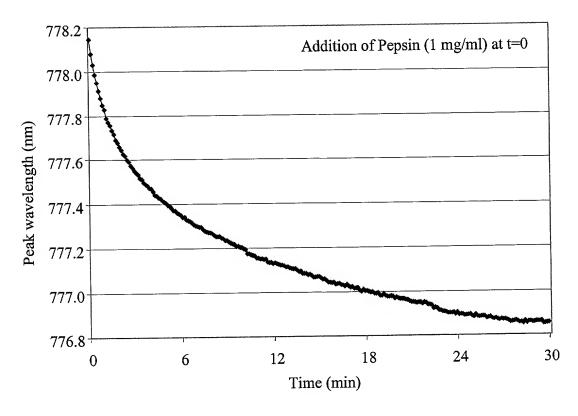


Figure 45A

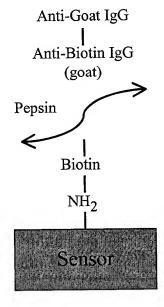


Figure 45B

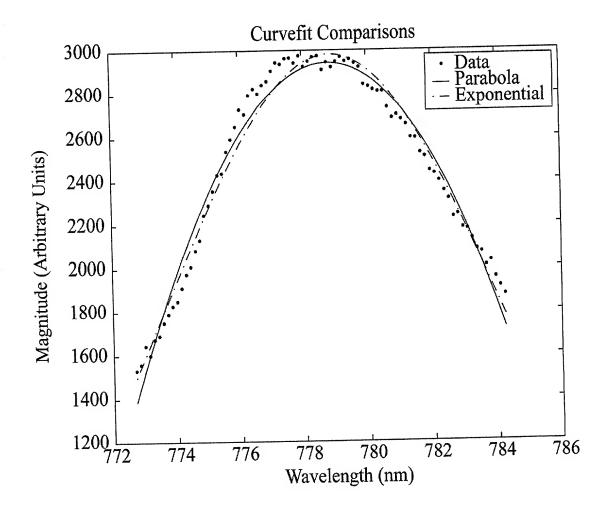


Figure 46

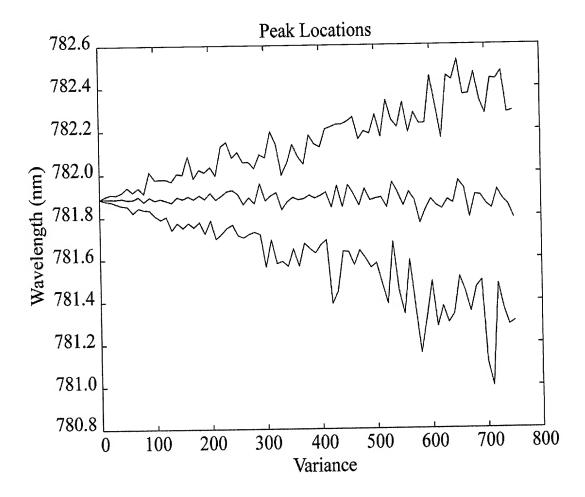
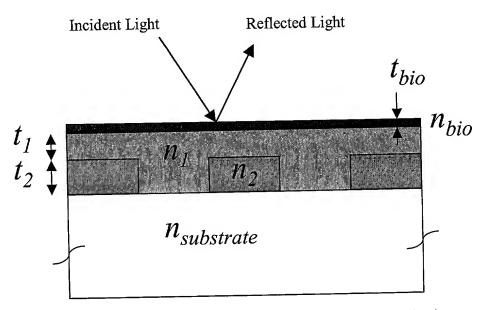


Figure 47



Material 1 = Electrical Insulator (photoresist, epoxy, glass)

Material 2 = Indium tin oxide conductor

Substrate = Glass

Figure 48

## Concentric Circle Design

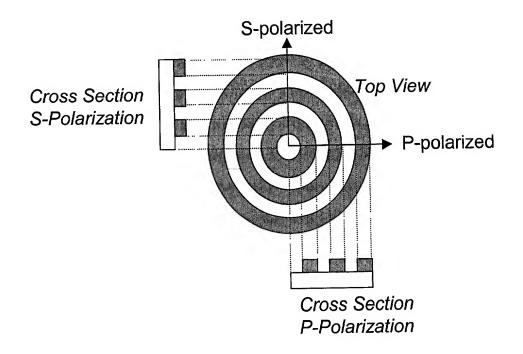


Figure 49

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## Hexagonal Grid Design

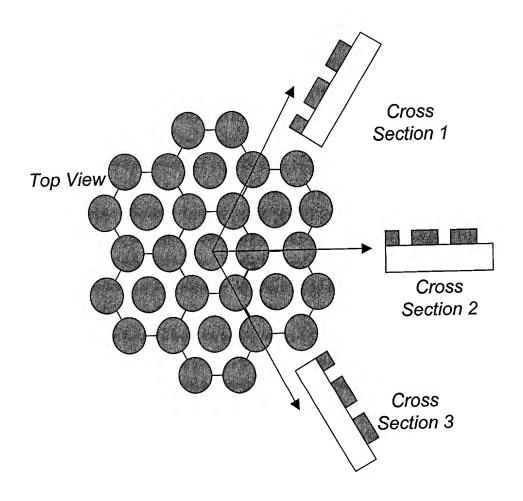


Figure 50

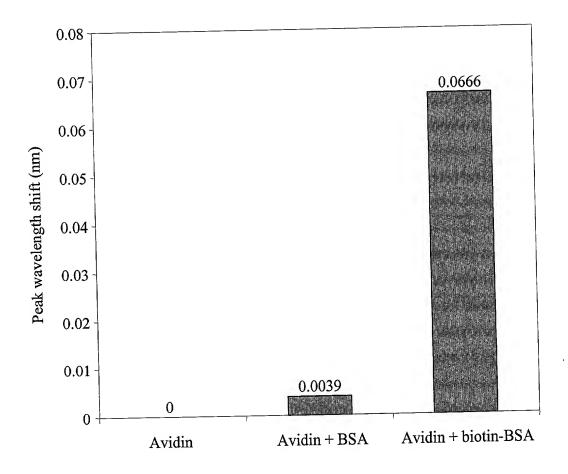


Figure 51

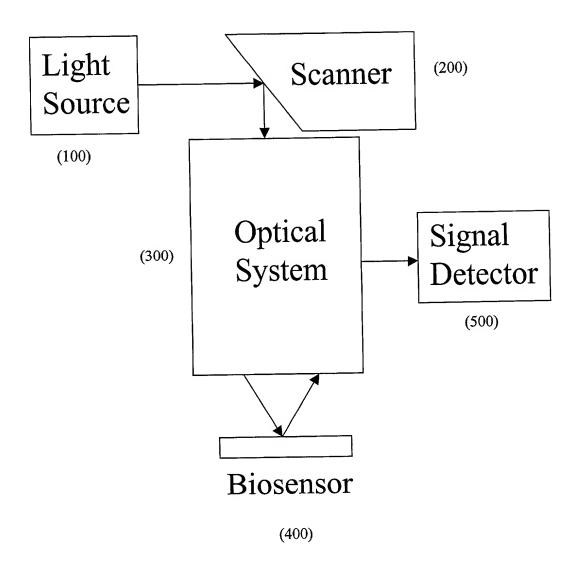


Figure 52